

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1891, TEN PAGES.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

## A STRANGE VISITOR

In the House of Farmer Warden, in New Hampshire,

## WEARING THE GARB OF BOTH SEXES,

And Claiming to Be the Celebrated Dr. Mary Walker.

## THE DISPLAYED MUSCULAR FORCE,

And Came Very Near Overpowering One of the Family with Whom She Had a Tussle.

HANOVER, N. H., September 29.—Last night at 9 o'clock, the doorbell of Farmer Warden's house was rung by a woman who said as the door was opened:

"Here is a lady who wants to stay all night." The visitor had on a stylized hat with a veil drawn over her face, and wore a long circular, reaching to the floor. She stepped forward as one into the house, and without any preliminary said:

"I came up here to stay tonight. I want to see Christie's room and sleep in her bed. I am a friend."

The family were startled, but requested her to sit down. They asked the object of her visit, and she said she was very tired and then would explain all in the morning.

### A Struggle with the Visitor.

Oscar Warden, of Monroe, N. H., brother of H. R. Warden, noticed that the visitor had a somewhat masculine appearance and his suspicions were aroused. While sitting on the sofa, he suddenly seized her hands, and after a struggle, in which the intruder developed muscular power unusual for a woman, her circular was removed, disclosing a person dressed in a Prince Albert coat, vest and trousers, with a high-collared shirt. The visitor then declared that she was a woman, and her name was Dr. Mary Walker.

The woman, who had become much excited, finally became quiet, but would not explain her business further than to say that she had come to save Andrew Warden's life, and would make a further statement in the morning.

### They Watched All Night.

Neighbors were called in and sat up with the woman until morning. The family this morning could not be convinced that the person was not a man. Oscar Warden, however, no woman has ever had such strength and endurance as the large neck, hands and feet, the voice was masculine. He felt so confident of this that there were confederates about that he and a neighbor stood guard all night before the house armed with shotguns.

The members of the family were so excited that they also sat up all night. About 2 o'clock a.m., steps were heard by the outside watchers, but the bark of the Warden dog frightened away whoever made them.

### Description of the Stranger.

The alleged Mary Walker is about five feet six inches tall, forty years old, with very dark hair, rather long, with traces of gray; has a short face, with no sign of a beard, and wears a steel corset and spectacles. She has written Mr. Warden several letters. To identify herself, she showed two receipts for registered letters dated September 18th, bearing the name of Dr. Mary Walker, and some change checks from a Boston hotel, also \$75 money. Two or three persons who claim to know Dr. Mary Walker claim that this person is not alike.

Solicitor Mitchell has telegraphed to have her held until his arrival this evening.

### Mary Has Left Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—At the dime museum here, where Dr. Mary Walker has been delivering lectures, it was stated this afternoon that she finished her engagement and left for her home in Oswego, N. Y., on Wednesday last.

### Frank Almy in Court.

WOONSOCK, N. H., September 29.—Frank C. Almy was arraigned and pleaded not guilty of the murder of Christine Warden, this afternoon. He was brought to court on a stretcher, but he looks well and is in good condition. He was entirely unconcerned.

### MINISTER EGAN HEARD FROM.

Latest Gossip Concerning Our Quarrel with Chile.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Apparently the situation in Chile continues to engross the attention of the president and department of state. Acting Secretary Wharton called at the white house, soon after breakfast this morning, and remained with the president until the cabinet met, about 11 o'clock. Returning to the department of state, he found a telegram from Minister Egan, in response to one sent him yesterday asking for further information as to the situation in Santiago.

This dispatch was in cipher, and after it had been decoded, Messrs. Wharton and John W. Foster discussed its contents, which, however, did not feel at liberty to make public.

It is known that the acute phase of the situation has been passed and no serious trouble is anticipated.

Minister Egan had maintained the dignity of his legation and refugees received his protection. But it is said that this has been yielded, under protest, to pressure brought by this government, while insisting upon its right to arrest political refugees, if not actually within the products of the nation, at least in its shadow.

### The President Looking for Precedents.

The contentious review is old and vexed question of international law, which itself is by no means an exact science, and the president, with his advisers, is now coming to grips in our diplomatic history, resolved that Minister Egan shall be supported in every legitimate manner, yet desirous of making no demand that cannot be justly maintained.

### HAS VIOLATED HIS PROMISE.

Change of the Civil Service Reform League Against the President.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 29.—The first day's work of the National Civil Service Reform League was accomplished today.

President George William Curtis delivered the annual address.

The afternoon meeting was preparatory to proceedings of tomorrow.

The sixth report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the federal civil service and operation of the civil law, was starting in its statements. It charged directly that President Harrison, especially in the management of the census bureau, had deliberately violated the letter and spirit of the civil service law, and come to a conclusion:

That the refusal to apply the civil service system of open non-partisan competitive examinations to appointments to the clerical service of the government was a violation by the census bureau of a promise contained in its letter of appointment in 1888, and endorsed in his letter to the representative of Congress.

That the appointment of unrepresentative

men, adjoining the Ga. & St. Louis R. R. from the city, and with every company divided into five parts, to the plow, a superior quality cotton, corn and straw, is a waste of expense: about one-half, the remainder in one-half the property has been sold in a high state of incertitude; a number are in the possession of society of Friends, as well as a whole or one-third of the property from Marietta, Ga., third timber, well-grown 1 and 2 years old.

Corporate limits of land, lies well, good price \$1,000.

In Marion, 3-rd cotton, one-half acre, \$1,000; one-third

land, Atlanta, Ga.,

one-half acre, \$1,000.

**THEY'RE ALL PROUD,**

Are Bob Whitfield's Baldwin County  
constituents,

**BECAUSE THIS IS THE OPENING DAY**

Of the Girls' Industrial and Normal  
School—Girls Coming in from All  
Sections of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—The Girls' Industrial and Normal school will open with a whoop tomorrow, and the outlook for a great attendance is better now than ever before.

More than seventy students arrived today, while every train that comes into the city adds largely to those already present.

More than sixty couples in the state are represented, and every indication justifies the belief that the school's influence for good will be felt in every section and corner of Georgia.

The old governor's mansion, which is used as a dormitory for the girls, is under the charge of Mrs. Glenn, who has already won high commendation for the admirable manner with which the building was put in readiness for the school's opening. A large number of young ladies are boarding with private families in the city, but all are kept under the strict rules and regulations that govern those in the dormitory.

The building and grounds caught the finishing touches this evening, and the appearance of both is of the highest mechanical beauty. President Chappell and Professor Beales have worked side by side with the regular workmen in getting everything in readiness, and deserve great credit for the devotion with which they have labored for a successful opening.

**The Corps of Teachers.**

The following teachers have all arrived, and will begin their work tomorrow:

J. HARRIS CHAPPELL, A.M., president, teacher of history and higher English literature.

DR. ARTHUR H. BEALES, teacher of pedagogics and natural science.

MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY, teacher of mathematics.

MISS JENNIE T. CLARKE, teacher of Latin and French.

MISS MARY A. BACON, teacher of English.

MRS. A. H. BEALES, teacher of free hand and industrial drawing.

MISS JULIA A. FLEISCH, teacher of stenography, typewriting and telegraphy.

MRS. E. J. CROWELL, teacher of cutting and making garments.

MISS EMMA THIGPEN, teacher of book-keeping.

MISS ATLANTA W. CRAMER, teacher of cooking and hygiene.

MRS. KATE GLENN, matron.

MADAME GRANT, teacher of instrumental music.

PROFESSOR MCKORMACK, teacher of vocal music.

MISS HATTIE CALLIS, teacher of oil painting and drawing.

MR. C. K. BULLARD, bookkeeper.

**The Opening Exercises.**

The opening exercises in the morning will be of the simplest order. At half-past 8 o'clock President Chappell will outline the duties that are to be performed. A song of praise will be sung, the blessings of God invoked and the great school will move off on the grand and noble career in behalf of Georgia's girls.

**FOUR MEN CHARGED WITH MURDER.**

Alabamians Who Invaded Georgia and Slewed a Citizen.

FORT GAINES, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]—Clay superior court convened this morning, Judge Guerry presiding. The first case was the state against John Whidden, George Ozborn, Robert Norris and A. Napier, for the killing of Joe Holmes on April 21, 1891, for whom the state had a jury of last week brought in a bill for murder.

At the instance of the state's counsel the defendants were severed, and George Ozborn was put on trial. Colonel J. D. Rambo and Judge W. A. Scott, of the local bar, assisted by Colonel W. C. Warrell, of Cuthbert; Colonel R. H. Powell, of Blakely, and Colonel E. H. Walker, of Columbus, appeared for the defense. The state was represented by Colonel J. T. George, solicitor; Colonel Clarence Wilson, of the local bar, and Colonel Emmet Womack, of Covington.

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The first witness for the state, John W. Holmes, said he found the defendants at a house on his brother's plantation with a wagon to move Tempy Peterman and George Whidden, George Ozborn, Robert Norris and A. Napier, for the killing of Joe Holmes on April 21, 1891, for whom the state had a jury of last week brought in a bill for murder.

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## ON NECK

## NEWS OF SOCIETY.

Three Years. Three  
Three Doctors Benefit.  
Two Days, the Same  
Cure was Quick  
and Sure.

Wedding of Mr. Will Hill and Miss  
Cocke Takes Place Today.

PRETTY PARTY TO CHILDREN  
given by Mr. and Mrs. Green B. Adair  
Yesterday—Other Society Events.  
Gossip About People.

years with an compo-  
nent which  
the seas all dropped off  
A REMEDY, and  
a day or two, was en-  
tirely gone.  
Whereas I was nearly  
all from the use of  
the use of  
Mr. W. S. Smith,  
Kershaw City, N. C.  
above testimony is  
CUTICURA and saw its  
W. S. SMITH,  
ate of South Carolina.

10 Years  
pills do all you claim  
in disease ten years  
until I tried CUTI-  
CURE, Lancaster, Va.

Resolvent  
urer, internally, and  
Cure, and CUTICURA  
ly cure externally.  
ip, and blood, with loss  
age, from pimples to

CUTICURA, 50c.—SOFT  
POTATION BOSTON.  
SKIN DISEASES," of  
100 testimonies.

ed, rough, chapped, and  
CUTICURA SOA.

FUL KIDNEYS,  
y, dull, aching, lifeless  
tion, relieved in one  
Cuticura Anti-Pain  
Inflammation pain.  
per. 25 cents.

economy, also wealth,  
re Doctor economy  
of health.  
juices  
medicinal  
the better.

air own juices by  
the  
OVEN DOOR  
ONLY ON THE  
CR OAK  
RANGES.

paratus made using the  
loss in weight of meat  
of the meat roasts. In  
which case the meat  
will lose three pounds.

the QUARTER OAK  
RE GAUZE OVER  
pounds.

to lose a large portion  
this will not separate  
meat and unpalatable.

F & BELLINGRATH  
ton, Atlanta, Ga.  
sun wky n'm

ACHABLE  
ELTING.  
Now the Cheapest.

REDUCED  
PRICE LIST

for all kinds of  
material in bulk or pieces.

LEINING CO., (Nico-  
as Day, NEW YORK  
at tress u' m

PARKER'S  
IR BASAM  
and  
and  
a human growth  
to Boston. Gou-  
to the  
diseases & hair falling.  
and  
JMPITIVE  
It cures the word Cough,  
Pain, Take in time, 50cts.

ESORTS.

Sanatorium)

E. N. C.  
th Resort in the

TIRE YEAR.

OST DESIRABLE IN  
who need rest, and  
in Asheville has as  
cuisine is unequalled.  
in a quiet regulated  
ture of the electric  
electric lights and bellis-  
matics, court, etc.

attained from a  
The sanatorium  
care and money can  
with throat and  
affliction by stay in  
the city and the  
recently of the Jack-

nights equipped with  
scientific relief and  
diseases. The bath  
and steam baths and under-  
water, saunas, and other  
include all forms  
Turkish, electric,  
infrared, and other  
medical attendance and  
luded in price of room  
magnificent mountain

welfare of the sick are  
opportunity is given  
a pleasant and profit-  
on for the benefit of  
ILIE VAUGHN,  
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

atic Hotel, Mobile  
St. Charles Hotel

HOTEL.  
New York.  
and most liberally  
with the most central

DARLING & CO.  
mu

LYNCH,  
Mitchell St.

and Liquors, Game  
ridges.

gallon, quart and pints  
astor, and others  
of nearly all sizes  
and shapes, and other  
and bottled beer  
is a specialty of our  
Mr. Lynch and  
Picture and provisions  
keeps on Whitehall  
Street. Please come  
and see us.

47-79

The Score of a Game in which West End  
Is the Loser.

Atlanta and West End again crossed bats  
yesterday, and the local men were, as usual,  
victorious.

The game was played at Fort McPherson.  
For five innings the contest was as pretty as  
one could care to see. The score stood a tie,  
with one run each, and the sides were play-  
ing excellent ball. But the Atlanta team had  
with it enough runs to place the issue beyond  
a doubt. In the seventh and eighth innings  
victory was clinched by Atlanta, five more  
runs crossing the plate.

Mr. W. S. Smith,

Kershaw City, N. C.  
above testimony is  
CUTICURA and saw its  
W. S. SMITH,  
ate of South Carolina.

10 Years  
pills do all you claim  
in disease ten years  
until I tried CUTI-  
CURE, Lancaster, Va.

Resolvent  
urer, internally, and  
Cure, and CUTICURA  
ly cure externally.  
ip, and blood, with loss  
age, from pimples to

CUTICURA, 50c.—SOFT  
POTATION BOSTON.  
SKIN DISEASES," of  
100 testimonies.

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CUTICURA SOA.

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Inflammation pain.  
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It cures the word Cough,  
Pain, Take in time, 50cts.

ESORTS.

Sanatorium)

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of nearly all sizes  
and shapes, and other  
and bottled beer  
is a specialty of our  
Mr. Lynch and  
Picture and provisions  
keeps on Whitehall  
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and see us.

47-79

TEN TO THREE.

The Score of a Game in which West End  
Is the Loser.

Atlanta and West End again crossed bats  
yesterday, and the local men were, as usual,  
victorious.

The game was played at Fort McPherson.

For five innings the contest was as pretty as  
one could care to see. The score stood a tie,  
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Mr. W. S. Smith,

Kershaw City, N. C.  
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CUTICURA and saw its  
W. S. SMITH,  
ate of South Carolina.

10 Years

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in disease ten years  
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CURE, Lancaster, Va.

Resolvent  
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Cure, and CUTICURA  
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POTATION BOSTON.  
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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY  
 The Daily, per year..... \$3.00  
 The Sunday (20 to 36 Pages)..... 2.00  
 The Daily and Sunday, per year..... 2.00  
 The Weekly, per year (12 Pages)..... 1.00  
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 do not undertake to return rejected MSS.,  
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12 CENTS PER WEEK  
 For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 61 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., September 30, 1891.

## The Berner Bill.

The speech of Hon. Robert L. Berner on the bill now pending before the house, known as the Berner bill, was eloquently delivered, but it was but a repetition of the sentiments he delivered on the Olive bill a few years ago. His warning voice then, as now, would make the ordinary man think that the state of Georgia was being enveloped in the folds of a gigantic anaconda, and that there were but few left to give the alarm.

We have gotten along amazingly well since the Olive bill discussion. It is true the newspapers and the railroad commission have had occasion to discipline the railroads on the coal rates and a few other questions, but it was done perfectly and in order, and did not cost the state of Georgia one cent.

Mr. Berner's bill, with his speech, delivered yesterday as an interpretation of it, if made a law, would only affect the railroads incorporated in Georgia. It does not in the least affect the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, or the Richmond and Danville and Georgia Pacific, outside of the Terminal company. These roads were incorporated outside of the state of Georgia.

Suppose we take the Berner bill, so eloquently discussed by him yesterday as a law—what would be the result? The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad would still run through our state from Ooltewah to Brunswick, and the Richmond and Danville and the Georgia Pacific from Tugaloo to Tallapoosa without the slightest change, but the roads chartered by the state of Georgia will be subject to the most annoying and useless litigation that can be devised by man.

Three roads in Georgia, incorporated by legislatures composed of the best men in the state in old times—have been running for nearly a half century, helping to build up and develop the state of Georgia. Sherman swept through the state, and destroyed them by burning up the crossties and twisting the rails, but they recovered, and were soon on their feet again. In the dark days of reconstruction they furnished the citizens of our state substantial financial aid. By legislative enactment the stocks and bonds of these three roads, the Georgia, the Central and the Southwestern, were made legal and proper investment for trust funds by guardians, executors' and administrators—and today \$25,000,000 is invested in their bonds and stock by the people of this state. The managers of these roads have leased them to corporations outside of the state, greatly to the help of the stockholders and the people along the line. Today a bill of lading for any kind of freight can be delivered by any of these roads to any part of the United States, and the freight hauled for one-third the charges made before this lease.

If these leases are destroyed, there are 500 small depots in this state to which the people will have to pay local rates from the main lines. The stockholders have already lost \$3,000,000 in depreciation of their stock by the agitation of this question in the legislature. They will lose half their investment if the Berner bill becomes a law, and litigation is instituted to harass them.

Will any one tell us who listened to Mr. Berner's speech yesterday what use we have for a railroad commission in this state, except as a purveyor for lawyers and courts, if this becomes a law?

In the wisdom of our lawmakers the State railroad commission was instituted to manage and control our railroads outside of the courts. For twelve years it has been successful and has never been questioned in efficiency and ability, until the Olive bill and the Berner bill invoked the aid of courts and lawyers.

We appeal to the conservatism and good sense of the legislature to strike out every semblance of litigation from this bill. The stockholders and citizens of this state can ill afford this needless expense. We are today suffering under a useless expenditure of \$10,000 for lawyers' fees wasted by the state before the commission to settle the betterment question. That would not be a circumstance to the unlimited fees that would follow any such enactment as the litigation feature of the Berner bill.

The alliance legislature should not let down the gap.

If the railroad commission is not able to manage these questions, then the sooner we dispense with it the better. If the power it now has are not sufficient, enlarge them, and see to it that the law is enforced, for the benefit of

the people and not for those who thrive on litigation.

**The Civil Service Reform League.**

At the meeting of the national civil service reform league at Buffalo yesterday, the report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the federal civil service was read. The report is devoted for the most part to an exposition and criticism of the partisan methods employed by the republicans in taking the census of 1890. That census was under the superintendence of Robert P. Porter, an Englishman, whose ignorance of our institutions has taken the dangerous shape of zeal for the republican party. Porter is a republican for revenue only, and it is for this reason that his partizan zeal is dangerous.

The committee of the civil service reform league do not give the form of denunciation to their charges, but they show that the census of 1890, taken under the auspices of this man Porter, is the most disgraceful inadequate piece of work that has ever been undertaken by a political organization.

The enumerators were chosen because of their politics, and they were appointed mainly at the dictation of republican congressmen. With few exceptions they were ignorant of the importance of their duties, and the majority of them believed it to be their duty to work in the interest of the politicians who secured their appointments. Porter himself, who had charge of the census, and who is responsible for the disgrace of it, seems to have left the impression on his subordinates that it was their duty to work in behalf of the republican party.

Speaking of some of the enumerators working in New York city under the auspices of Porter, Inspector Byrnes says: "I know that some of the enumerators in this city were thieves. This very morning one of those enumerators came here to call on me. He had been three times an inmate of the state prison. He was appointed on the recommendation of a republican judge. This thief's name is known to all the city detectives, and his picture occupies a prominent place in the rogue's gallery. He did not take the oath in his own name, and his dealings with the census bureau were under an alias." Yet it is inconceivable that the republicans who secured the appointment of these thieves did not know them; it is inconceivable that these thieves were not appointed for a purpose. That their purpose was recklessly carried out is shown by the suppression of 200,000 names of the inhabitants of New York city which ought to appear in the census enumeration.

We do not perceive how the civil service reform league is going to prevent republican racism, except it joins the democratic party and declares in favor of honest partisanship. There cannot be too much partisanship among those who favor honest and economical government.

## Senator Sherman's Interview.

An interview with Senator Sherman appears in a number of the Sunday papers over the signature of Frank George Carpenter. It is really a carefully prepared address by the senator, with a readable introduction by an accomplished newspaper correspondent. Carpenter went to Mansfield, Ohio, talked with the senator, looked through the mansion and went off to describe it, taking care to bring forward prominently in his description the orchards, cows, horses and other things that impress the imagination of an agriculturist, capping the climax with a picture of Mrs. Sherman peeling peaches. The correspondent is also at some pains to show that the senator has a library worthy of a statesman, and that he uses it to good advantage.

In the meantime Senator Sherman dictates to his stenographer a careful review of his connection with the financial policy of the government, skillfully placing himself in the most advantageous light. He even tries to shift to the shoulders of Messrs. Fessenden and other republican senators the burden of responsibility for the suffering that followed the contraction of the currency. In all of this he is plausible, but the sound of it grates harshly on his record.

Speaking of the legislation of 1866, he says:

If the purpose to resume specie payments within a reasonable period had been declared by law, and due preparation had been made for it, it would have advanced the cause of the country, and they would have been willing to receive and pay the debts of the bonds, and the whole mass of indebtedness would have been converted at a lower rate of interest. In other words, if the same measure had been adopted in 1866 for the resumption of specie payments that was adopted in 1875, a vast sum would have been saved to the people in the payment of interest, the credit of the government would have been maintained, the long agony of recuperation would have been avoided, the interest of the debt would have been reduced, and the creation of specie payments brought about as early as 1870, instead of 1875.

This sounds more like a confession than a defense. It amounts to saying that economic measures, the laws of which are unchangeable, would have operated as a blessing in 1866, though he confesses their enactment in 1875 resulted in "long agony."

The most remarkable feature of the interview is Senator Sherman's declaration in favor of free trade. McKinley must have groaned when he read a defense of his protection measure on the ground that it contained a larger measure of free trade than any law congress ever enacted. This is a strange utterance from a protectionist!

The McKinley tariff was done the most comprehensively and carefully prepared ever made, and it was upon the statute books. It provides the largest measure of free trade ever contained in a tariff law. It increases the protective rates on articles which come into competition with our products, both of the farm and the workshop, and tends more than any previous law to build up industries not heretofore existing in the United States. Some of the details will be the subject of controversy during the next congress, and may be changed, but I believe the principles of the bill will be maintained. As our industries are developed, rates may be reduced, and free trade will be exacted as rapidly as our needs for revenue will permit.

The hypocrisy of this claim is brazen when it compares a tariff of 47 per cent with the Clay tariff of 20 per cent. Poor McKinley appears to have been left alone on the sinking ship of protection. Even the man whose fortunes are linked with his stands him with a jack-blade while professing to defend him. This utterance shows that Senator Sherman has read the handwriting on the wall and is trying to make the most of it. It is a significant sign of the times, showing that the days of protection are numbered.

Another feature which sticks out in this interview is the left-handed tick at Blaine and the laborious attempt to say a good word for Harrison. Reciprocity is damned with faint praise, if not directly condemned by a reference to unsatisfactory dealings with Canada and

Hawaii. What little good Sherman is willing to see in reciprocity is carefully credited to Harrison, who, we are told, "has been able to make very satisfactory arrangements with Brazil and Cuba."

Before concluding his address this astute politician does not disdain to throw a sop to Cerberus. "Farmers," says he, "are the great conservators of our system, without which the influence of cities would soon demoralize and disorganize society." It is interesting to see that Senator Sherman has become not only a free trader but an inflationist. His plan for increasing the currency is as follows:

I believe that the present volume of United States notes ought to be supplemented by treasury notes limited in amount to the production of the precious metals of the United States at gold value, deposited in the treasury, represented in circulation by an equal amount of paper money. This is the middle and safe ground between undue contraction and undue expansion.

As the production of gold and silver in the United States was \$97,446,000 in 1889, and is not likely to be diminished by such a law as this, Senator Sherman's limit would be nearly double last year's coinage of \$56,910,614. It has been objected to the free coinage of silver that it offers a bounty to the owners of mines, but it could not possibly confer such a heavy bounty as this plan of Senator Sherman's. He proposes not only to take all American silver and gold off the hands of miners, but to protect it from foreign competition. Thus, while increasing the coining and bulling the price, he would bar out competition by an act of congress.

The senator says he has outlined several third parties, and he does not seem to think the people's party will last long. "No cause can succeed in this country," said he, "until it has enlisted on its side one of the two great political parties, and no proposed measure of legislation can fail to get the support of one of these parties when it is supported by the opinion of the majority of the people of the state or nation who are affected by it." The senator's words are weighty, but he does not seem to realize their full meaning. A little later, no doubt, he will see that the cause which threw off this third party at white heat has found the democratic party already enlisted in its favor, and this is one of the great reasons why the democratic party will triumph next year.

**JOHN SHERMAN** fairly gloats over the "free trade" features of the McKinley law. John would be a free trader himself if the opportunity permitted.

**GEORGE AND EDDY GOULD** have been hurting the feelings of Wall street lately, and their pa is blamed for it.

**THE PAPERS** say that J. Pierrepont Morgan is a bigger man than Gould in Wall street, Bosh! While he is spelling out his resounding name Jay Gould could walk off with a transcontinental railroad.

**\* \* \***

**THE EARTHQUAKE** in the west ought to be easily traced to Foraker's mouth.

**THE BOSTON HERALD** is now mump on the subject of John Sherman. Well, it is John's fault and lot curse.

**MRI. FOSTER** might make a little extra money for the governor by starting an Ohio grocery store in the treasury department.

**GERMANS** who get in the habit of eating western pork ought to be prayed for.

**EDITORIAL COMMENT.**

**TRYING** ARE telling of a family of 100 persons who live up in a little village in Ontario a few years ago. Eighty-six of these now reside in the United States, twelve are dead and two still live in their native village. And yet Canada is astonished at her dwindling census return.

**THE WESTERN TRAIN ROBBER** is wise in his day and generation. When he boards a train he ignores the passengers and goes straight to the Pullman porter, experience having taught him that that individual is "big game."

**AN EXCHANGE** says that Jones, of Birmingham, has "a side show" in the New York campaign; but if such is the case, he is not making much noise.

**THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN'S LIVELY**—It's waking up the state; We know that Flower's blooming—Where's Jones, who pays the freight? He couldn't win it; He isn't in it; But he's worth six million dollars, and can wait!

**GEORGIA HICKORY NUTS.**

**A BORN EDITOR.**  
 He jest knew all about it—jest laid 'em on the shelf— Could the paper better than the editor himself?  
 Could write the blazed best stories an' tell the biggest tales— For he was born for editin', an' not fer splittin' rates!

**"Put this here in yer paper,"** he ses: "Twill make him bosh;  
 Jest a lively caper, an' the cash is bound ter come!" Here's what'll teck the people—I've wrote the very piece— Will stir the whole blame village as slick as axle grease!"

An' so the editor resigned an' put him in as boss, An' then he rode the paper like he would a Texas horse;  
 Jest pitched in 'em lively—they couldn't make him cease— He stirred the whole blamed village, an' they lynched him slick as grease!

**THE COLUMBUS LEDGER** of Sunday last consisted of twenty beautifully illustrated pages. It was a splendid picture of the business of a growing city—a credit to the editors and a credit all round.

The following notice is tacked on the outside of a church in the backwoods:

Don't shoot the preacher  
 While he is praying  
 Give a man a fair show.

Freachers in their vicinity would do well to pray with one eye.

**SAY THE TALLINN ERROR:** "THE ATLANTA CONSTRUCTION has at last placed on their exchange list. It is better late than never, and we can only say that we've lost a good deal of good reading by not having it earlier, while they, of course, were without the best country weekly in the state."

The Southern Alliance Farmer strikes the keynote of newspaper success in the following:

If thou fain would be a sage,  
 Think a volume and write a page;  
 And of every page of thine,  
 Publish but a single line."

The Wadley Express is the name of a new paper which is just out.

Mr. Larry Giant, of The Southern Alliance Farmer, announces that he is doing the work of five men.

He is sole editor, bookkeeper, converser, correspondent and general manager of the paper, and is "still in the ring."

**BRIGHT PROSPECTS THERE.**

Stranger—What are the prospects for a newspaper in this town?

Old Citizen—Bright, sir, bright! The mayor has just set the office abreast, an' she's blazin' like a red one!

The editor of The Billyville Journal has hired a son of Georgia oxen, and is now busily engaged in hauling his celebrated trade edition to market

## CLAFLIN'S BID

### Accepted by Judge Clarke Yesterday

#### Afternoon.

### RYAN CASE SATISFACTORILY SETTLED

#### The Creditors Cannot Move Their Goods

#### The Receiver Will Accept the Bid

#### Made by the Claflin Company.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Clarke virtually settled the Ryan case by deciding that the bid made by the H. B. Claflin Company, of New York, should be accepted.

This is not precisely the same bid originally made by Claflin, but it is modified in some details. The court permitted Leo Frank, agent for the Claflin company, to incorporate in the bid certain amendments.

#### The Amended Bid.

The bid is as follows:

In FULTON SUPERIOR COURT, September 29.—To Charles S. Kinnebrew, Receiver: The H. B. Claflin Company hereby bids the bid for the receiver, as formerly made by said company under the order of the court in the premises and as amended by the court in its discretion, to be as follows:

For all and each the parcels of goods claimed by the parties named in the attached exhibit marked "A," the amount for each parcel set opposite each claim, being 65 per cent of the invoice value of such goods, and aggregating the sum of \$15,662.13.

2. And for the balance of the entire stock, goods and chattels, including fixtures as inventories are made by the receiver, all items included in said inventories, the further sum of \$68,123.87. This bid aggregates \$813,372, and is made as an entirety composed of the two items.

3. And in addition thereto, all costs will constitute \$4,500, and the expenses of administering the estate in your hands, this to be in full of the liability of this company on account.

4. And if the foregoing bid is accepted, said company binds itself hereby not to attempt thereafter to enforce payment of the amount and mortgage of Stephen Ryan to said receiver, of date May 1, 1891, and agrees to pay to principal, interest, and attorney's fees, against said Stephen A. Ryan, or any party, complainant or defendant, in said case, but will deliver up the same to the receiver.

5. And if the receiver accepts the bid, he will be bound to pay the same to the receiver.

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14. And if the receiver accepts the bid, he will be bound to pay the same to the receiver.

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**RUSSELL REWARDED**

By Again Being Named as the Candidate  
of the Democrats  
**FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.**  
Arraignment of Quay and His Followers in Strong Terms.

**SPEECH OF HON. PATRICK COLLINS.**

He Reviews the Doings of the Party of Plunder and Shows How They Deserve the People.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 29.—The democratic state convention opened at Mechanics' hall. The main floor of the hall was entirely occupied by delegates, and the galleries also were well filled with spectators. It was nearly a quarter past 11 o'clock when Hon. J. W. Corcoran, chairman of the democratic committee, called the convention to order and made a brief address, which was frequently applauded.

Hon. Patrick Collins was made president and delivered an enthusiastic speech.

On making his appearance, Mr. Collins was given a rousing welcome.

**Mr. Collins's Speech.**

Mr. Collins acknowledged his flattering reception in a few pleasant words, in which he announced that he had been present at twenty-five democratic state conventions, and was today celebrating his conventional silver anniversary. He then proceeded to deliver his address. He said:

The republican party has assumed so long the arrogant air of proprietorship of everything good; they have so persistently and unceasingly labored to make the republicans as conservative terms; they have so coolly considered their long success, whether gained by fair means or foul, as a natural and accepted claim to perpetual power, however unscrupulous, that democracy is regarded as a common enemy, and the mumpaw is a follower of Lucifer.

In the spirit of the republican party of today in Massachusetts, every educated man, driven by all leading men of fine mind; having repelled and insulted the younger generation; convicted of cowardly treason to the industrial interests of the state; and, in a spirit of trial, yet writhing in agony from the mighty blow dealt them last November; the republican party, or to speak more accurately, the group of men who have usurped its management, not only ask but demand a return to full power upon their own terms.

We approach the people in no such evil spirit; in such haughty temper. This is the democratic spirit through whose open doors the honest man may enter and be welcomed. Republicans appear not to comprehend what the people meant by their votes last year. They say sentiment has changed and finds itself. The people have forgotten the spending of a billion dollars by the last congress; that they are used to the McKinley bill, and that all ought to be forgiven, because that committee passed the copyright bill.

The house is in the hands of ciphers, and they passed a bill through that body to strangle liberty and create civil war in the south. There is no evidence of that.

Some months ago Emma Martin left her home and went to New York to live with her son, a Carolina. Shortly after her arrival, in that state she was reported to have married quite a young boy who was said to have been very wealthy. Both the woman and her young husband, notwithstanding the money at hand, were arrested and put in jail, where they remained for some time. In the meantime a vigorous search was made for Mrs. Martin's first husband, but he could not be found. He seemed to have literally left the earth. In some way the prosecution against the woman and "hubby" No. 2 was ended, and they were released.

Nobdy seems to know what became of the husband present, but they separated under some circumstances. The woman came back to that city, where she has since remained, but still no trace could be found of the first husband.

Yesterday, where Mrs. Martin is staying on Marietta street, she went to her room and discovered a man under her bed. She called an officer. The man under the bed tried to make his escape, but was captured. On examination the woman found the man to be the long-sought husband. There were circumstances connected with the fact that he was holding the man a few days, and accordingly started with him and two other prisoners to the station house in the patrol wagon.

En route, the man said to the patrolman who made the arrest:

"I've spent eight years in the penitentiary for nothing, and I don't propose to spend any more."

No notice was made of this announcement, but within a few moments he doubled up in an acrobatic style, rolled out of the wagon like a hoop, and struck the ground with a wild leap for obscurity. A long chase was made after him, but pursuit was useless, for the fellow flew like a professional racer. He made good his escape and his visit to Atlanta, while very brief, was exceedingly interesting.

Where, what time or for what offense the man was in the penitentiary is not known here.

He is evidently a very slick individual, and as a fast racer his ability stands unchallenged and beyond question.

currency, as false and hypocritical, and charge him with the sole and direct responsibility for the present dangerous condition of the currency.

With firm reliance upon the justice of its principles, the records of its administration and the acts of its members, the democratic party confidently appeals to the suffrages of the voters of the commonwealth.

**Russell Renominated.**

Hon. John E. Russell, of Leicestershire, mounted the platform and renominated William E. Russell for governor. In the course of his speech he said:

The contempt for the spirit of civil service reform manifested in every department of the administration, the selfish greed of protectionists, not only in law, but in the forms of legislation, the injury to the interests of Massachusetts; the continued scandals in the pension department; cheapening and inflation of currency by the issue of \$400,000,000 in notes in treasury notes based upon silver, which is rapidly carrying the currency to a silver basis, are sufficient reasons why thinking men, independent of our candidates on our platform, will not protest against the early records and original creed of the republican party, but against a party bent on the destruction of the Commonwealth.

He concluded his speech with the following:

"I have seen a great many real estate schemes, both here and in the west," he went on, "but that was the best managed one I ever heard of. It was a straight, square deal on liberal principles, and a success from the word go."

Mr. Mountain himself is no slow coach on real estate. Within two years he has pushed up from an ordinary real estate business to a good, fair proprietary right on one of the best paying electric lines in the south.

The facts seem to bear out Mr. Mountain's judgment. The plan for a residence community, with an education nucleus and quick access to the city at street car rates, was not broached to the public until May, and there was no attempt to rush sales by the various auction methods usually employed.

The idea was to sell lots at private sale to people who were of a character to be attracted by educational advantages of this kind. The idea was allowed to take root naturally in the soil for which it was adopted, and it did so with amazing rapidity.

The report was unanimously adopted. After the usual votes of thanks the convention adjourned.

**HE RAN AWAY.**

**A Man Leaps from the Patrol Wagon and Makes His Escape.**

Emma Martin, of Atlanta, figured prominently before the public some months ago for having too many husbands.

The story of her arrest and incarceration in South Carolina for this offense was widely published because of its sensational features. She had one husband with her and one who could not be found, but who was known to be living.

The lost husband turned up in this city yesterday, but owing to his ability as an all-round athlete and acrobat, he may be many miles away now.

Here is the story, or at least a portion of it:

Some months ago Emma Martin left her home and went to New York to live with her son, a Carolina. Shortly after her arrival, in that state she was reported to have married quite a young boy who was said to have been very wealthy.

Both the woman and her young husband, notwithstanding the money at hand, were arrested and put in jail, where they remained for some time. In the meantime a vigorous search was made for Mrs. Martin's first husband, but he could not be found.

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He is evidently a very slick individual, and as a fast racer his ability stands unchallenged and beyond question.

**BROKE THE TICKER.**

JAMES LANE CALLED TO ACCOUNT FOR A WATCH.

Yesterday marked a day of trouble for James Lane.

He was one among the many called upon to explain certain conduct to the courts.

The story is told that Lane is from Douglasville, and that he was negotiating with a man in that place for a watch, and was given the watch for trial. If the watch stood the test, so the prosecutor alleges, Lane was to pay a stipulated amount for it; if not, it was to be returned in a sum equal to its value.

Lane left Douglasville and came to Atlanta, bringing the watch with him, and the prosecutor claims that after dropping and permanently injuring it, Lane returned it to him by mail or express.

On these statements a warrant was sworn out for Lane, and after spending a few hours in the lockup, he was carried back to Douglasville by the marshal of that place.

Nervous disease, poor memory, diffidence, and a lack of social tact are the chief causes of his difficulty.

Caroleans of Fancy Goods.

The largest sale of fancy goods in the south now going on at 57 Whitehall street.

**FACULTY.**

A DANGEROUS COLLISION.

BARRON BETTIS, being very near, if not entirely, losing an eye yesterday afternoon.

He is the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. Joe Bettis, the cattle man who lives at 136 Walker street.

A cow belonging to Mr. Bettis was being driven through an alley by a negro, when she became unruly, and young Bettis went to the assistance of his master. The negro was fighting mad and made for Bettis who stood his ground, and grabbed her by the horns. In the struggle the animal struck the boy in the eye with one of her horns.

The eye-ball is not necessarily permanently injured, but the injury is a very painful one, and may cause the loss of the eye.

CANCER.

THE R. B. BOTANIC BLOOD POISON has been given the credit of curing cancer, a terrible symptom of hereditary blood poison called cancer.

ALLAN GRANT, Sparta, Ga., writes: "A painful sore came on my lip which was pronounced epithelioma by prominent physicians. I also had many small tumors on my nose and in the back. Eight bottles of R. B. B. healed the sore, gave me strength and made me well."

G. F. KELLAR, Wrightsville, Ga., writes: "R. B. B. is curing an ulcer on my nose said to be all to a cancerous sore."

James A. Green, Athens, Ga., writes: "For ten years I have been a sufferer from a cancer on my face, which discharged offensive matter. Nothing I tried gave relief. Finally I got B. B. B. The disease gradually decreased until the cancer grew less, until now there is nothing left except a scar."

W. E. HORN, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was cured of a cancer on my nose with R. B. B. I am now well."

POND'S EXTRACT gives immediate relief from pain. Its reputation and sale extends everywhere. Caution: Counterfeits are dangerous to use.

Mrs. Demarest's Portfolio of ashions and what to wear for the fall and winter of 1891 and 1892. Price 25 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta street, Open house Monday.

**THE CONVENTION**

Which Will Meet at Manchester Next Saturday Morning.

**A TOWN MEETING TO BE HELD.**

Forty People Think of Building Houses There—No Doubt of the Success of the Project.

"That was worked to the queen's taste," said Mr. J. H. Mountain admiringly, as he summed up Mr. E. M. Blalock's management of the Manchester town company.

"I have seen a great many real estate schemes, both here and in the west," he went on, "but that was the best managed one I ever heard of. It was a straight, square deal on liberal principles, and a success from the word go."

Mr. Mountain himself is no slow coach on real estate. Within two years he has pushed up from an ordinary real estate business to a good, fair proprietary right on one of the best paying electric lines in the south.

The facts seem to bear out Mr. Mountain's judgment. The plan for a residence community, with an education nucleus and quick access to the city at street car rates, was not broached to the public until May, and there was no attempt to rush sales by the various auction methods usually employed.

The idea was to sell lots at private sale to people who were of a character to be attracted by educational advantages of this kind. The idea was allowed to take root naturally in the soil for which it was adopted, and it did so with amazing rapidity.

The report was unanimously adopted. After the usual votes of thanks the convention adjourned.

**THE TICKET COMPLETED.**

John W. Corcoran of Clinton, was unanimously nominated for lieutenant governor.

The committee for the spirit of civil service reform manifested in every department of the administration, the selfish greed of protectionists, not only in law, but in the forms of legislation, the injury to the interests of Massachusetts; the continued scandals in the pension department; cheapening and inflation of currency by the issue of \$400,000,000 in notes in treasury notes based upon silver, which is rapidly carrying the currency to a silver basis, are sufficient reasons why thinking men, independent of our candidates on our platform, will not protest against the early records and original creed of the republican party, but against a party bent on the destruction of the Commonwealth.

The commissioners of building houses, there—no doubt of the success of the project.

**MATTERS MILITARY.**

The Inspection Continues—Governor's Horse Guards and Zouaves Reviewed.

Yesterday at 4 p. m., a review of the Governor's Horse Guards was held at the drill grounds of the Guards near Georgia avenue. It was conducted by Lieutenant Satterlee, of the United States army.

About thirty cavalrymen, rank and file, took part, making a very pretty display indeed.

The Guards were their handsome dress uniforms, which, together with prancing horses, made a picture well worth beholding. The customary evolutions of cavalry drill were, for the most part, skillfully performed, notwithstanding some of the best drilled guards were absent. To this was added the misfortune of having green horses among the mounts, some of which pitched and signed the riders off their backs. But the platoon drill was quite graceful and the wheels looked especially pretty.

The commissioned officers were all in drill except Lieutenant Dozier, who was not strong enough, after his recent sickness. Lieutenant Satterlee seemed pleased with the result of the inspection, but gave no markings to any one.

There is a popular movement on foot to have the Governor's Horse Guards made an independent company. As yet it is only a desire on the part of the members, but right soon, steps will be taken to effect the change. This is desired for the reason that there are no other mounted companies in this neighborhood, and when a colonel is elected for the Georgia cavalry battalion, other companies near together, and removed from their own locality, will combine to elect one from their own locality.

This would place the Governor's Horse Guards under a colonel who resided at a distance, and one, perhaps, whom they knew nothing of, and seldom saw.

John W. Corcoran of Clinton, was unanimously nominated for lieutenant governor.

The inspection was put through the regular infantry drill. The boys, of course, are better up in the zouave drilling than the Upton tactics, but they did well, anyhow.

Lieutenant Satterlee suggested to Captain Hollis that the Zouaves should not practice their peculiar drill so much as to detract from their performance in the regular battalion drill.

He thought the general drilling very good, and found the guns in good order, especially "on the outside," as he casually remarked. Besides the company drill platoon and squad drills were had.

At the close of the inspection a few fancy movements of the zouave drill were performed, and in twirling, flinging and catching muskets the boys were experts.

The Atlanta Zouaves are making arrangements to give an exhibition drill at the opera house quite soon.

**JETT'S TRIAL POSTPONED.**

C. D. Jett and B. F. Hines were arraigned before Justice King yesterday afternoon on the charge of kidnapping Lollie Smith from Roland's mills.

The defendants' counsel asked for further time in which to secure witnesses who live at a distance. The counsel for the prosecution agreed, and the trial was postponed till Thursday at 3 o'clock.

Jett's bond has been increased to \$2,000. Hines' bond was fixed at \$100. It is believed that Hines will be cleared of the charge, but the evidence is strong against Jett.

**THE MACON BILL SIGNED.**

The governor settled the agony over the Mac on waterworks bill last evening by affixing his official signature to the bill. For several days he had been listening to arguments pro and con, and last evening, as stated, signed the bill. Mayor Price and City Solicitor Patterson are among the happiest of Macombites now.

It will be a sight for a real estate man to date on—fifty or a hundred people in the woods at one time stepping off their lots, selecting sites for houses and mixing with their neighbors.

The train will leave the carshed next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and it is likely to be crowded. A great many ladies will go, and it will be a kind of picnic on the road, though it will not be necessary to take lunches, however, for the train will return to the city at 1 o'clock, unless it has to

**BILL WATTS'S STORY.**

The Young Robber Makes a Full Confession of His Crimes.

**HIS RAIDS IN ATLANTA AND SAVANNAH.**

He is Proud of His Record, and Boasts That He is Known in All Parts of the Country.

**SAVANNAH, Ga., September 29.—[Special.]**  
The mystery which has shadowed the robbers of Central and Savannah, Florida and Western freight cars was not only unraveled by the arrest of William Watts, Herman Meyers, William Deignan, William Rushing, David Mills, colored, and Octavia Rushing, but Watts has made it perfectly plain in a remarkable confession.

William Watts hails from Atlanta, and he is the captain of this notorious gang, the oldest member of which is not over twenty-three years. David Mills is the only negro in the gang.

Watts was seen at the jail by a Morning News reporter. He talked freely and apparently proud of his exploits. He is a blonde with blue eyes which move quickly when he is in conversation as a snake's when ready to strike. The story of his life surpasses anything of the Jesse James order. Watts said he has kept a diary of every crime he has committed, together with the amounts he made in his operations. He did this to keep himself posted as to his earnings.

"I belong to Atlanta," said Watts, "where my father lives. I am known in every part of the country, north, south, east and west, on account of my many crimes. I began my life of crime seven years ago through the influence of a girl whose brother was a thief. She advised me to go into it for a living, and my mother being dead I yielded to her wishes. Started for the Plains.

"I committed some petty thefts in Atlanta, and then I ran away from home and went to Texas. In 1884, with a companion named Tom Hale, I committed a highway robbery in Willis, Montgomery county, Texas. We held up Tom's uncle. The nephew kept a pistol at his uncle's head, while I went through his pockets. We got \$128 in money and a gold watch and chain."

"We skipped back to Atlanta and had a big time. Running short of money Hale and myself went to Angiers, a small town near Atlanta, and there held up a Savannah man and took \$35 from him. He recognized us, and the next day we were arrested, but my father got the case dropped by paying the man we robbed the \$35 we had taken from him and \$50 to boot. But we had been found out in Texas in the meantime, and officers came from there to Atlanta and took us back. We were tried, found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Tom Hale's father had lots of money, and by some means or another he got the sentence held up and we got out.

**Raided Atlanta.**

"I then parted company with Hale and made my way back to Atlanta and struck up with George Banks. He and I pulled a store one night and got \$50 in cash. I dropped Banks after that and took up with Jim Harmon. He and I robbed a house outside of Atlanta about two miles, but only got \$8 in money, a silver watch, two suits of clothes, a pistol and a double-barreled shotgun. Harmon and I worked together right along and committed several small robberies."

"In 1889 Harmon and I robbed Mrs. DeGraw's house of \$500 worth of jewelry. I took a portion of it and was caught with the police. They knew I had a partner and made me squeal, but I wouldn't give him away, although I was kept seven months in a dungeon by Jailer Poole with chains around my neck and body. When the trial came for my trial I was so weak that I had to be taken to the courthouse in a carriage.

**Tried and Found Guilty.**

"Nevertheless I was tried and found guilty and Judge Clarke sentenced me to five years in the penitentiary. The bailiffs had to hold me up while being sentenced. My condition among the inmates of the penitentiary, and on account of my father being a respectable man, an interest was taken in me which led to my being pardoned in February, four months after my conviction.

"I was too weak to do anything, and behaved myself till the following May, when, with the help of John Reedy, I robbed Hogan's grocery store of \$1,175.96, which I got out of the safe by working a combination. Then I went to Birmingham and spent all the money I had. I was arrested in Chattanooga and was sent to Birmingham by Detective Jean Couch, and brought back to Atlanta. My father paid Hogan the amount I had stolen, and I never went to jail.

**Lived with DeLaughter's Girl.**

"Then I secured a job on the Richmond and Danville road and took to living with Minnie Ward, DeLaughter's girl, who is now in jail. She got me to break into Hughes' barroom, and I stole \$55 in money. Ben Christy helped me in the job.

"Next, with Ben Christy, I robbed a woman's house of \$28 in money and some clothes. I carried them off to Minnie Ward and she gave me away. I was arrested and sent to jail two days, when father got Mr. Tidwell of the firm of Tidwell & Pope, to give bond for me in \$500. The case was never called to trial.

"After getting out of jail I abandoned Minnie Ward because she had blown on me, and I took up with Zodie Bankston. She made me pull my bondsman, Mr. Tidwell. I stole \$800 of his cash one day, but he caught me, and I threw him off by saying that I had just collected the money and had no intention of keeping it. He believed me and said no more about it. Shortly afterward I pulled him again for \$35 and skipped. I was arrested for the crime, but father again paid for me and I was let off.

"I abandoned Zodie Bankston because she had given me away to Smith, and went to live with her sister, Minnie. While living with her I pulled a house and got \$120 in money and some silverware. I was arrested for this and sent to jail, but nothing could be proven against me. I stood trial and was acquitted. As soon as my trial was over I went to Chattanooga and took up with a girl named Hattie McGee. I robbed a jewelry store with Henry Clark, of Atlanta. We were caught and jailed and my father, came on and settled matters and we were turned free.

**Robbed His Employer.**

"Then I went to work for a butcher named Tom Smith, and stayed with him two months. I robbed him of \$20 in cash one day, but he caught me, and I threw him off by saying that I had just collected the money and had no intention of keeping it. He believed me and said no more about it. Shortly afterward I pulled him again for \$35 and skipped. I was arrested for the crime, but father again paid for me and I was let off.

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**Atlanta a Good Field.**

"Back to Atlanta I went, and I went to live with Nannie Green. Then I robbed a house of clothes and got \$120 in cash. I was tried December 15, 1890, found guilty and sentenced by Judge Clarke again to five years in the penitentiary. My father came to my assistance and by some means so arranged things with Solicitor General Hill that I was turned loose.

"January 1, I was arrested for the burglary of Joe King's hardware store, but I wasn't guilty. Haney & Dunlap stood my bond for \$2,000, and I was tried and acquitted January 8. Four days afterwards I was jailed for the burglary of a woman's house, but, like the King, I was freed. Haney & Dunlap stood my bond, and my trial was rescheduled for the month, but I guess, under present circumstances, I will hardly go back just now to stand it.

"January 15th I arrived in Savannah, and struck up with Joe Montgomery, whom I had met in Atlanta. He introduced me to Hun Rushing and several other boys, who had been in the business a little, and when they found out who I was they offered me a place. I agreed, and became a partner. Shortly after, they suggested the robbery of the cars to me, and I agreed, and laid all the plans. After we robbed the cars we used to cut up the goods in sizable sizes and peddle them though Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Mrs. Rushing's house, at Klins and Burroughs streets, was our 'fence,' and there we used to hide our goods until we could dispose of them. Some of the goods were shipped even from Jacksonville.

"I said further that he had robbed the Marchion house, and several dwellings in Atlanta; how he once planned to murder a Mrs. Rushing, and in March last was the cause of a negro's death at Wedley. He had gone by himself to do a job, and struck up with a negro partner answering to the name of Kit. "We arranged to rob the car," said Watts, "but the negro wanted to start too soon. I told him to stop, but he wouldn't, and then I gave him a shove, and a fall between the cars, and was killed. I didn't do any robbing that night after the negro was killed, and got off at the next station."

Watts is certainly a hardened criminal and proud of his record. His full confession shows that he is. But his criminal career is ended now.

**CAPITOL GOSSIP.**

Colonel Bob Whitfield spent Sunday and Monday in Eatonton.

"The colt and horse show to be held in Eatonton Wednesday, Thursday and Friday," said he, "is going to be the finest Georgia has ever had. There are 200 colts there and as fine looking a lot as one ever saw. There are also sixty-five trotting horses entered for the races, and the horsemen tell me the animal which wins will have to trot a mile in less than 2:26. The people down there want as many members of the legislature as find it possible to go down. They want to show what the people of middle Georgia are doing for stock raising."

**The Technological School.**

Mr. Phillips, of Habersham, wants matters so arranged that the boys who attend the technological school can get board cheaper than at present.

Now it costs them an average of \$16 a month. Mr. Phillips and President Hopkins are engaged in endeavoring to find suitable buildings in which ten boys can live cheaper, hiring their own cooks, or cooking themselves if necessary. It can be arranged so boys can live as cheap as \$8 a month. "Such cheap board as that," says Dr. Hopkins, "will increase the number more than a hundred per cent. We will open tomorrow with about two hundred boys. Had we such arrangement as we are now seeking we would have from four to five hundred boys."

"The boys simply want the plainest, cheapest rooms, which will furnish themselves."

Mr. Phillips thinks the legislature will appropriate as much as \$3,500 to pay rental for buildings that could be used as dormitories, and with no room rent to pay he believes the boys could provide table board for themselves as cheap as \$8 or \$8 per month. This he says would throw the school open to every boy in the state.

**Colonel Norwood Tonight.**

Ex-Congressman Norwood will deliver an address in the hall of the house tonight, in which he will explain his financial scheme which he characterizes as "something better" than the treasury.

He and Colonel Livingston had a talk yesterday. He would not divulge his plan, but Colonel Livingston promised that should he prove it to be better than the treasury plan he and the alliance would gladly adopt it.

All the alliances in the legislature will turn out to hear it tonight.

**They Heard the Speech.**

During Mr. Berner's speech yesterday, Mr. Pat Calhoun and Colonel C. H. Phinizy occupied seats in the gallery. Colonel Livingston and Senator Colquitt listened to the speech from seats on the floor.

**The Georgia Road First.**

The Georgia railroad is always first. It is perhaps the best managed road in this country—prompt and on time in everything.

Yesterday it paid its taxes to the controller, amounting to \$18,592.47.

The old Western and Atlantic lessors owed \$625.99 income tax up to December 26th last. That was also paid yesterday.

**Governor's Day in Ohio.**

Governor Northen yesterday received a telegram from Chairman Neal, of the Ohio democratic committee, stating that governor's day had been postponed.

It had been fixed for October 6th, and on that day democratic governors from a dozen or more states had been expected in Ohio to make speeches for Campbell. A number of governors, including Governor Northen, found it impracticable to be in Ohio on that date. Thus Chairman Neal will fix another date which will be convenient to the majority of governors expected.

Governor Northen will be there and be one of the speakers, provided the legislature has adjourned by the date he will be expected.

**They Want to Withdraw.**

The Governor's Horse Guards, through Captain John A. Miller, have written the governor asking that they be allowed to withdraw from the First Georgia battalion.

The Troop Buzzards have also sent in a similar request.

Both companies want an independent organization, for the reason that there are but three companies in the battalion, they are far apart, and since Colonel Milledge's resignation, they have no colonel.

The three companies in the battalion are the Governor's Horse Guards, the Troup Buzzards and the Gordon Troop.

The governor will in all probability grant the request.

**A New Clerk.**

Mr. D. P. Lester, fertilizer clerk in the department of agriculture, goes out of his office tomorrow, and Mr. Eliot Joyner succeeds him. Such an agreement was made when Mr. Lester took the position, just after Colonel Nesbitt's election.

Mr. Lester will return to his farm in Cobb county.

**Railroad Commission Matters.**

Yesterday morning a session of the railroad commission was consumed by the hearing of the depot question raised by the citizens of Hirson against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company.

The citizens claim that the present depot facilities are entirely inadequate for the purpose of freight and passenger traffic, and contend that the commission should force the railroad to build a more suitable depot.

Colonel A. L. Bartlett, a prominent attorney, of Hiram, presented the claim of the citizens in a forcible manner, and Mr. Albert Howell appeared for the railroad company.

After argument on both sides the commission decided that the matter should be left to the railroad company and the citizens to reach an agreement in default of which they would take the matter up again.

A stitch in time saves nine and Bile Beans takes in time seven many a stitch in the side produced by liver complaint.

Love chains, fancy necklaces, heart pendants—a beautiful line at Mazer & Beckford's, 2 Whitehall Street.

**Douglass,****Thomas & Co.****NEW WRAPS.**

Our second purchase of high-class Jackets and Capes now arriving. First installment received yesterday. If interested, see them.

For a strictly neat, street and general service dress, the Scotch Homespun that we show at 50c yard cannot be surpassed; all the desirable shades, diagonal and illuminated effects.

**UMBRELLAS.**

200 extra fine 26-inch Glorias, paragon frames, 98c each.

**TOWELS.**

We show the bargains of the year in Towels. Extra large size, tied fringe, an assortment of borders, 19c each, never sold for less than 25c before.

At 25c—21 by 42-inch Towels, double row of drawn work, assorted border, 25c each.

**ART GOODS.**

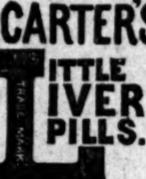
Complete line down pillars, head rests, sofa cushions, etc., just received. A very choice line of goods.

Everything in this department sold under what other people ask.

**HANDKERCHIEFS.**

We have about 50 dozen of those drummers' sample Handkerchiefs, no two alike, and every one an individual bargain, worth from 40c to 75c each; all at 25c each.

New lot of those popular Chiffon Handkerchiefs, nicely embroidered in light and dark shades, 49c each.

**Douglass,****Thomas & Co.****SICK HEADACHE**

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

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MISS ANNABELLE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Little Girls, 1350 Pine St., Philadelphia. 43d year begins Sept. 2d, 1891. July 1, 1891, wed fri mon.

Notre Dame of Maryland.

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With the largest and best-lighted Clothing Store in Atlanta.

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**INSTRUCTION.**

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Occupies the entire second floor at  
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We teach the simplest as well as the most logical system of

## THE BERNER BILL.

The Discussion on the Railroad Bills Opened.

## MR. BERNER SPEAKS TWO HOURS.

The Vote Will Perhaps Be Taken Today, and the Chances Are the Farmers' Substitute Will Pass.

The Berner bill was the bone of contention in the house yesterday.

First there was a fight between the Berner Bill and the Ocalas platform resolution on the question of consideration. The latter went down in defeat for the time and the Berner bill and its various substitutes were placed before the house.

All yesterday was consumed in debate on the bill and amendments. The debate will continue this morning. This afternoon a vote will perhaps be taken.

The house is going to pass something in the shape of railroad legislation. That is a settled matter.

The fight has narrowed down to a contest between the Berner bill and those who advocate the farmers' caucus substitute, offered by Dr. Chappell, of Laurens.

Both bills provide for practically the same thing—the enforcement of competitive rates—but they have different ways of getting at it.

The Berner bill authorizes the railroad commission to examine into the leases of railroads, and if they are found to be unconstitutional, in their opinion, to institute proceedings against the roads in court. This, the railroad people say, would have the effect of causing a depression in the value of stocks as long as such cases happen to be pending in court, and by the same slow process of the courts, they might be continued in litigation from one court to another for years, thereby constantly lessening the value of the securities involved.

The farmer bill has the same provisions as to leases and so forth, but gives the commission authority to order changes or fix penalties, and the railroads then have the right to appeal to the courts if they believe the commission's penalties to be too severe.

By this measure such remedial interference as may be necessary may be adopted and enforced at once by the railroad commission without the delay and consequent depressing effect of interminable litigation.

The chances are the substitute will be adopted.

**The Ocalas Resolution.**  
Mr. Sibley, of Cobb, attempted to get a vote on the Ocalas platform resolution at 10 o'clock, but Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, made a substitute motion to take up the Berner bill.

The Ocalas platform was knocked out, and the Berner bill taken up by a vote of 72 to 20.

**The Debate in Detail.**

The Berner railroad bill and its substitutes were taken up after 10 o'clock.

Dr. Chappell, of Laurens, offered the农民 or "farmers' caucus substitute." Mr. Goodwin offered a few minor amendments which Dr. Chappell accepted.

Then Mr. Berner took the floor for his bill.

Bernie Berner is a good talker. He is an orator.

No man in the house is given more attention. He moved out to the middle aisle.

Every member turned his chair to that direction.

Mr. Berner, as usual, spoke well. He spoke two hours and held the attention of every man in the house for the entire time.

He said he had no personal interest in this matter. He would vote for any bill honestly drawn that would protect the interests of the people against the railroads.

There is no question, he said, so important that it does not affect the safety of transportation. In the rank of transportation stands hundreds of thousands of toiling laborers.

He then compared the life of the presidents and general managers and traffic managers of the roads with that of the track hands, characterizing the officers as monopolists.

He dwelt on the extraordinary powers of corporations, and declared such powers necessitated extraordinary legislation.

Then he discussed the methods of monopolists to control legislation. He quoted Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, who spoke of railroad corporations having their attorneys in state legislatures, in congress and even in the United States senate.

Then Mr. Berner added: "It is all we can do to keep railroad attorneys from being made senators."

"Now, I would like to present some of the testimony of Jay Gould in the Erie railroad investigation."

He read some of Gould's testimony in which Gould said he did not know how much he contributed for helping friendly men to get office. That is the man, he said, who you propose to enthronize in Georgia. That is the man who is going to transform Georgia into a paradise. Are you going to have him and his methods?

"Mr. Speaker, it is a proud thing for me to find our Georgians will remain true to Georgia and will not assist in overthrowing her institutions."

"On the west comes the Louisville and Nashville, a vast corporation with many millions, that has overthrown the railroad commission of Kentucky."

"From the north comes the Richmond Terminal with its \$80,000,000 of assets and with Jay Gould at its head to control this state. We want to increase the power of the railroad commission in order that the public will be protected from these great monopolies."

"The purpose of this bill is to put a great business question in the domain of business—removed from politics entirely. It is not a bill to destroy values. It is not a bill to segregate railroad consolidation. It is not a bill to injure railroad property."

"When a man charges me with an effort to conciliate the Georgians in Georgia he utters anathema to all mankind."

"This bill simply gives the railroad commission power to investigate the business and losses of these railroads and in their investigations they have the assistance of the attorney general. Is there anything extreme, destructive or confiscatory about that?"

"If the leases are found in violation of law the commission instructs them to adjust their leases to the law. Is there anything extreme about that?"

"Suppose the commission should find that the railroads were violating the constitution. They would require them to so change their rules that the people of the state would derive the substantial benefits of competition."

"There is not an extreme or harsh word in the bill. We have our laws, and this bill provides for their enforcement. I don't see there is a man in the house but who is for seeing the constitution enforced."

"Now let us look at the substitutes that have been proposed. They provide nothing to support the Berner bill. They provide for a constitutional convention in such a way that it will give the people the benefits of honest competition."

"I have received," he said, "for that class of men who come before committees and argue measures, those who advocate their aims in the press, but there are a class of men, paid hirers, who are here every morning when the clerk calls the roll, and who remain until adjournment. There are a class of men who force upon you their favors, and endeavor to get your vote in return. They are paid for this, and that is the class of men who don't want this question removed from politics."

"Will you obey the lobbyist, or the stern demand of the people?"

"The people," he said, "are not opposed to constitutional railroads. All we ask is that when you consolidate you do not take away the benefits of competition."

"What is the necessity for this legislation?"

of favoritism in making rates, and read statements showing the freight charges on carloads of melons to be in excess of the total amount derived from the sale of the melons.

He read from THE CONSTITUTION what was said about the recent increased coal rate and decided that he admired THE CONSTITUTION for the way it handles manner in which it always stood up for Atlanta.

Then he went into a long discussion, endeavoring to show how the railroads could and would depress the people of the state unless they were put under state control.

Mr. Berner closed by repeating that he had no personal interest in this matter; he had sworn to support the constitution, and he intended to be loyal to his oath. It was mistaken he declared, to say that the agitation of railroad legislation in this state had depressed stocks.

The house then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

**Afternoon Session.**

At the afternoon session Dr. Chappell secured the floor and argued in favor of the caucus substitute offered by himself.

Dr. Chappell, of Laurens, argued that there was a necessity for these railroad combinations.

"When this constitution was adopted," he said, "our railroads were local. It is impossible for railroads to live by themselves. One road must feed another.

"There are two branches of this question—a constitutional branch and an operative branch.

"In the substitute offered by me there is no danger of destroying the railroads. Still it gives the people advantage of competitive rates.

"I am opposed to monopolies, but the people are not going to allow themselves to be trifled with such moonshine as that dealt in by the gentleman from Monroe."

"We have old men and widows and orphans all over the state who own railroad stocks. The Berner bill provides for forfeiture of charters of the railroads. That is perhaps intended as a strike at Jay Gould and other railroad magnates, but even upon the face of it, the bill would touch the northern and southern people of Georgia who have been investing their earnings in such securities 'till all they have, you might be striking at Gould; but such a bill would injure our own people, our widows and orphans and poor people, ten thousand times more than Mr. Gould."

"The substitute will have no effect upon stocks, but it will cause the enforcement of competitive rates."

**Mr. Gilbert.**

Mr. Gilbert, of Muscogee, made an eloquent and strong argument against the Berner bill. He declared that he had always stood on the side of the people.

Three years ago, when I was first making my entry into legislative life, this question loomed like a rocket into the legislative sky in the shape of the Ocalas bill. The newspapers of the country held it up, and the politicians had it forever in their mouths to make the people of this state believe that there was a conflict between the railroads and the people. I do not then acquiesced with this mighty question, and I resolved that so long as there was a doubt in my mind about it, the benefit of the doubt should be given the people. So, in every vote that I cast during the session of 1858-59, I favored what is known as the competitive clause of the constitution. These votes have troubled me for three years, and at last I determined that I would assert the manhood of determination to examine and search for the truth, and to vote my convictions when the time came for the test. So, today, I am no longer in doubt. I cast behind me the votes of 1858-59, and I shall vote exactly the opposite in 1861.

I have found, by deliberation and research, that I was wrong, and I am glad that I have the honesty to acknowledge that I was wrong; then, and I come before you today to say that I have reversed my views, after a mature course of reading and thinking upon this question.

I thank heaven that the time has not arrived when I cannot yield my experience and study and the results of my researches to the people, and condemn as error.

Let us reduce the question to this: Do we stand for the competitive clause of the constitution of this state? It must be based upon one of the following reasons:

1. The constitution of the state demands it.

2. The rates of freight and the accommodation rates are so unjust that the public interest requires it.

3. The people of the state have instructed us, at the ballot box or otherwise, in favor of such legislation.

The bill before you is an indictment against the railroads. In the criminal courts of your state judgments are at least only found upon the acts of individuals. In the civil courts the advocates of the bill do not contend that there is any cause for this indictment other than suppression and hypothesis. The advocates of the bill, upon a supposed statement of facts, proceed to bring in a true bill and ask you to mete out the punishment.

I will take up these three propositions serially. What does the constitution say? Mark the language. "The general assembly of this state shall have the power to authorize one corporation to buy shares of stock in another corporation to have the effect or be intended to have the effect to defeat competition or to encourage monopoly."

It is agreed that the brain of the great teorician, Robert Toombs, will be acknowledged again that Toombs was a master of the English language. In the United States he excelled his equals in the halls of Congress and in the Senate.

And I say here that I prefer not to support any legislation on this line, but if I must vote for it, I will do so in the most conservative and just measure that is presented.

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It is agreed that the brain of the great teorician

## GOVERNOR JONES.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Alabama Campaign Opening Up  
Briskly.

THE GOVERNOR'S SIDE OF THE PLAY.  
We Take Up the Claims of the Alliance  
Leaders, and Review Them  
One by One.

Governor Jones, of Alabama, in a speech delivered at Camden on the 10th of September, made an elaborate argument against the Osceola platform. In Alabama the organization of the democratic party had arrayed itself against the "People's" alliance, and the result is one. From this instance it appears to be a bitter and relentless one. Congressman Gates, Senator Morgan, Governor Jones and others are arrayed against the alliance leaders in the discussion of the political platform. Governor Jones's speech is one of the strongest as well as one of the most elaborate arguments made on that side of the question.

The features of his speech are devoted to a review of democracy in America from Washington's administration to the present time. His makes it interesting, especially in drawing the contrast between the conservative and the radical, the former being the father of the political parties now called republican and democratic. He traces this to the alien and sedition acts, which were the logical results of the Hamiltonian idea that the nation must be strong, and cannot be trusted to govern themselves.

Governor Jones said the tour of Simpson and Wood in Georgia:

"These men from abroad have lately made quite a campaign in Georgia. Among other things they held up high their purpose to wipe out all sectional bitterness and to bring the conservative soldier back into the American family. What were the first fruits? The members of the legislature of that state, with whom these statesmen were in close touch, voted to give \$100,000 as a gift to the state of Georgia, a home built by the people of Georgia and the eloquence of Grady, as a shelter for old, maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers. They humiliated Georgia before we did."

After his review of democracy and the great work of the party in redeeming the south from negro and carpetbag rule, Governor Jones took up the subject of the alliance. He discussed the subtreasury bill at length, depreciating the expenditure of money in warehouses and an employment of any means federal funds to take care of the unemployed. He estimated that half of the crops were stored in warehouses, \$75,000,000 of certificates would be issued and within the year withdrawn. No business would stand still a moment if it were to be withdrawn. He agreed that the certificates would afford a great opportunity for speculators, saying:

"They would buy up by speculators for a sum, and then withdraw them, and then sell again. If the bill had been in operation, at one, two and three dollars a bushel. For instance, \$400,000 would have controlled 2,000,000 bushels of cotton; when, without any control, the market price of fifty cents a bushel of dollars to control that number. Large operators could thus obtain control of cotton and hold it back until the beginning of a session for markets, and then it would be difficult to market it at once, breaking the price of the new crop, and reap money by going as they term it, 'short on it.'

He also asked what good it would do a man who has made advances in the spring to make his crop.

The land loan scheme, he said, would flood the country with paper money, and the experience of the north and south would prove that depreciate corn would disappear, labor would be crippled, industry paralyzed, confidence and credit destroyed, speculation and corruption would be rampant, and the whole country ruined.

As an example of this, he cited the Argentine panic.

"The number of miles of wheat grown in this country is less than that of the wheat grown in the world," he said. "The land-loan scheme does not possess the merit sometimes ascribed to it of the greatest good to the greatest number."

General Jones' last point was his reference to African history, warning against the subtreasury scheme, and the government land-loan idea. He said on this subject:

"All know that the state of Alabama once indulged in kidnapping and loaning money to the people. Evidently went for a time, and panic of 1857, however, caused great damage to the people. A cry came up from the people that the state must call a special session of the legislature to help them out of the mess they were in, by lending the people money. It called a special session of the legislature, and in June, 1857, the state issued \$5,000,000 of bonds, which were to be paid back to the people, which the banks to the people. The loans were required to be apportioned according to population in the several counties, and individual bondholders received interest, secured by two good and sufficient securities, and when required, by a deed of trust on real estate and personalty, of ability and good character, and so on, and so on, entailing a flood of litigation and distress upon the people. The state was compelled to wind up the bank and the taxpayers to foot the bill, which was paid off in full, and the state was compelled to pay the bonds issued by the state to raise money to loan to the people, were not sealed, though the rate of interest was reduced. This \$5,000,000 issue of bonds cost 4 per cent, and was paid off at 200 per cent, or nearly a thousand dollars a day on account of a mistake in 'something better' on this line which our ancestors made in the Argentine, and which is repeated in the burden of which bears hard on the taxpayers every day, but is lost of it."

For all bilious ill,  
Disturbances pills.  
Bile Beans, sugar coated,  
Quite pleasant are voted.

Many persons keep Carter's Little Liver Pill on hand to prevent bilious attacks, sick headache, dizziness, and find them just what they need.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Great auction sale of watches, clocks, silverware, jewelry, day and night, at 37 Whitehall street.

The Stubbornest Things on Earth  
Are facts. As Burns says, "They wanna gang." Here's a specimen. It is fact despite underhand connection, detraction and imitation, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading national specific for malaria, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaints, rheumatism, rheumatism, neuralgia and kidney malady, has not only held its own, but long since ousted all rivals in the race for popularity.

Graph Writing Machine does not get out of repair the many-toned machines.

Wedding birthday and Christmas presents—a very large assortment at Miser & Berkley's, 20 Whitehall street.

Mme. Demarest's Portfolio of Fashions and wigs, 10 war for the fall and winter of 1891 and '92. Price 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta street, opera house block.

A Word to Dressmakers.

We would respectfully call the attention of all dressmakers to the elasticity of the stitch of the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine. It is now being used by all first-class dressmakers in the leading cities, and is giving universal satisfaction.

We manufacture likewise of all tailors to suit men's suits, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 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1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580, 1582, 1584, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1598, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740, 1742, 1744, 1746, 1748, 1750, 1752, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 19

## THE CITY HALL.

Board of Health and the Sand

## SED IN THE STREET WORK

It Said to Be the Cause of Sickness—The Waterworks Contract—The Forsyth Street Bridge Contract.

The board of health is after the commissioner of public works.

Or rather after employees of that department.

The construction of the streets a great deal of sand has been used and in the location where the street work has been going on has been considerable sickness.

Aid fever has raged to such an extent in sections where the work has been in progress that physicians began an investigation.

The physicians finally decided that the condition of the earth and big piles of sand were not conducive to the best health and declared that the trouble might be sand wholly.

"The sand," said the doctors, "is pure, can be no trouble. But if that sand comes from some of Atlanta's bottoms, where it has been washed by the sewerage, then it is healthy. It may be said to be impregnated with malaria, and may be termed dangerous."

This declaration induced an inquiry, and more than one driver of sand wagon was called to localities visited by sewers.

There were loaded with sand through which sewerage had made its way.

The discovery was at once reported to the board of health, and Chief Inspector Veal notified and instructed to stop the drivers.

Veal lost no time in looking over the field of placing guards about the places indicated unhealthily.

Commissioner Mahoney, when informed of the situation, readily gave his assent and issued orders to the wagon drivers to haul sand from places objectionable to members of the board of health.

Several owners, however, have contracted to supply the commissioners with sand, and over

he has no control.

The contractors may find themselves in hands of Inspector Veal if they persist in using objectionable sand and then Judge Veal will play the story out with them.

The Forsyth Street Bridge.

Major Hemphill will likely affix his signature to the contract for the Forsyth street bridge.

He was to have done so yesterday but the tract was not ready.

The representative of the company to which

contract was awarded has been in Atlanta several days, and has had several conferences with Mr. Turner, chairman of the bridge committee, and with Mr. Rice and Mr. McBride,

the attorney of Daniels, who are engaged in the contract are yet to be arranged.

City engineer Clayton and Assistant City Attorney Anderson were with the representatives of the contractors several hours yesterday, perfecting the contract.

A probable final understanding was reached late yesterday afternoon, and at the time today the bridge committee and Major Hemphill will consider the paper.

Major Hemphill will consider the paper.

At the same time the two parties will be satisfactorily arranged for both parties, the city will be signed by Mayor Hemphill, representing the city of Atlanta, and the agent of the contractors.

Then it will not be long before the work on Forsyth street bridge will be commenced.

The Waterworks Contract.

B. H. Queen, representing the Howard, Harlan Iron Company, of Bessemer, Ala., called Atlanta yesterday.

Expressed the company having the con-

tract for the waterworks, and during the last two or three conferences with members of the finance committee relative to the

contract.

DR. TUPPER'S COMING.

Mrs. Tupper and Four Boys Will Arrive Today.

Tullius C. Tupper and wife, accompanied by their four sons, will reach Atlanta to-morrow at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon.

Will be given a hearty reception upon arrival in the city. The members of Dr. Tupper's congregation and the many friends made during his residence in Atlanta welcome him back to his charge.

DID NOT MEET.

Standing Committee Did Not Meet Yesterday.

Diocesan committee did not meet yesterday.

The reason is that the members com-

mitted to reach the city.

Z. D. Harrison remained in the city

hoping, expecting them, but they did not

turn up and he left for Pickens county on a mission in the afternoon.

Committee will meet during the latter

part of the week and open Bishop Talbot's

They will also issue a call for another

meeting to elect a new bishop.

At weather of midsummer impurities in

water may seriously annoy you. Expels

taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great

remedy. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six

ounces to the Wise is Sufficient.

"Are you or are you so wise you

anything more? Now, you may be

me many things. I can tell you some

you may know. If such is the case, heed

me well."

Question about it. Your health is

more than money, social position or

you may ardently wish for, for with

cannot enjoy any of the pleasures

of life, family or any other disease of

it cannot enjoy this greatest blessing.

Many of these troubles, and do you want

I am a specialist, and do you want

to live a long, healthy and large

experience, I can offer you a cure in

and with no pain. My cure is

for a day, I am to expect, but without

so much trouble, and the success

will be sure to tell you what I have

and I can furnish you their names

and addresses. Ladies suffering from any

of these troubles, and do you want

to be well again? I will give the

details of what I have treated and else-

where have kindly agreed to allow me this

in my reputation I am willing to stand

by my word, and by long practice.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Dr. JACKSON,

Atlanta, Ga. Hirsch Building.

21-sure wed fr.

Don't Buy Cheap

seen W. P. Plan, manager for the

oil and Coke Com., any place in Alabama

best.

Mat. Watches! Diamonds!

lock and lowest prices. Maier &

Leibthal st.

sep 21-w

Alabama Reports.

large, new type, annotated to date,

recently improved; full law binding;

volumes of this excellent set of

print, with the first ten ready

now, to be followed by the

rate of four to five

The present undertaking

from Mine to 48 Alabama

and other publications

has the rate of 15

per volume each

and separate. Address

Albion, Ga.

## THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

*Grocery Gathered Yesterday in the Various Departments.*

The criminal wing of the superior court met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with Judge Richard H. Clark on the bench.

The dockets were sounded, and it was found the court had on hand enough cases to keep it busy for several weeks. Solicitor General Hill stated that he had a great many other cases; enough business, in fact, to keep the court sitting perpetually.

The case of the state vs. the McCollum brothers, charged with the murder of Charles Waters, was called, but was postponed on account of the absence of some of the lawyers. Several other cases were deferred for the same reason, nearly the entire bar being in Judge Clark's court engaged in the Ryan case.

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The case of Clegg vs. Cole & Co. was dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

The case of Nicoll vs. the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company was dismissed by the plaintiff at the close of his evidence.

The case of Mrs. Susan E. Johnson vs. the Richmond and Danville railroad, the Richmond and Danville railroad, was dismissed on demurrer. This was a suit for stopping a train at the point of a passenger's destination, thereby carrying her to the station beyond. Judge Van Eps held that this action did not sound in tort, but only actual damage for breach of contract was recoverable.

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## WILL BE SETTLED.

Union Depot Matter Will, Most Likely, Be Settled Today.

### RATE COMMITTEE IN CINCINNATI.

Comptroller McIntyre's Resignation—Railroad Items Picked Up in the Railroad Offices.

A meeting of representatives of all the lines, interested in Florida travel was held at the Burnett house in Cincinnati, on Monday, to fix the passenger rate to points in that state.

About thirty lines were represented.

Colonel William B. Shattuck, of the Ohio and Mississippi, presided at the morning session, and Mr. C. P. Atmore at the afternoon session. Mr. James Barker, of the Macon route, acted as secretary of the meeting.

The meeting was not without a little lively sparring, as some of the passenger men had come provided with their boxing gloves. It turned out a pleasant one, however, fixing everything satisfactorily to the Florida-bound traveler.

The same rate as last year was agreed upon, with the exception of the rate from points north of the Ohio river, which was made on a basis of 4 cents per mile, basing on Calhoun and Jacksonville exclusively.

An attempt was made to organize an association similar to the Southern Railway Passenger Association, but the matter was deferred until the next meeting. The lines interested in this association are the Illinois Central, the Louisville and Nashville, the Mobile and Ohio, the Queen and Crescent and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway.

The representatives of the lines north of the Ohio river will hold a meeting in Chicago, October 6th.

A call was issued for a meeting of the rate clerks, to be held in Chicago, October 12th, for the purpose of compiling the rates agreed upon.

### The Union Depot Matter.

The union depot settlement will probably resolve itself into something more than a chestnut today.

Some new developments will occur that the people will like to read about, and the old familiar song and dance which has been heard so long, will give place to something fresh.

At least that is the present outlook.

President J. W. Thomas of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road, will reach the city today and will confer with Vice President Pat Calhoun about the depot. Just exactly how the master stands is not known, but it is believed that all that remains to complete the settlement is the signing of the papers by the proper officials. The talk in railroad circles has it that the details of the settlement were made in a proposition made by President Thomas to the Terminal company which will be accepted by the latter today.

Colonel Thomas and Mr. Calhoun both seem to be in an easy frame of mind, and the much discussed, badly complicated and extremely tiresome depot matter may be said to be on the eve of settlement.

And one of these autumn days, not far away, it is safe to predict that the East Tennessee trains will proudly puff into the union depot.

### News of Home Coming.

Mr. B. F. Wilson, general storekeeper of the Richmond and Danville system, was in Atlanta, yesterday. Mr. Wilson's office is at Manchester, Va., just opposite Richmond. Within the next few weeks this most important office will be brought to Atlanta and the general storehouse established here. This will mean a great deal for Atlanta.

The exact date for its removal has not yet been decided on. Mr. Wilson expressed himself as greatly pleased with Atlanta, and nothing could be more gratifying to him than the change from Manchester to this city.

### Ages of Railroad Presidents.

There is a popular delusion extant, that presidents of great railway systems are necessarily very far advanced in years.

The Indianapolis Journal prints the ages of the most prominent railroad presidents of the present day, and an examination of it shows a larger percentage of their ages to be under fifty than over.

Here are the ages of some: Jay Gould, 54; George B. McCrary, 54; Penruddick, 57; Cornelius Vanderbilt, 47; William K. Vanderbilt, 41; Chancey M. Depew, 56; Sam Sloan, of the Lackawanna, 73; President Fowler, of the Ontario and Western, 40; Robert Garrett, 44; H. Walter Welch, of the New York Central, 40; C. P. Huntington, 69; Leeland Stanford, 72; Calvin S. Brice, 40; General Samuel Thomas, 51; John H. Inman, 47; M. E. Mulligan, of the "Big Four," 40; Henry Villard, 50.

### New Comptroller Appointed.

Several weeks ago THE CONSTITUTION announced that Mr. M. D. McIntyre, comptroller of the Central road, had resigned. His letter of resignation was even published in the Savannah papers, and a few days afterward circulars were printed announcing that Mr. H. C. Ansley, at that time auditor of the Georgia Pacific, had been appointed to succeed Mr. McIntyre. These circulars were never issued, however, but were all destroyed, and the information given out was that Mr. McIntyre had not resigned and the newspaper announcements were mistakes. It seems now that the papers were right. Mr. Ansley passed through the city yesterday en route from Birmingham to Savannah to take charge of the comptroller's office on October 1st.

Mr. McIntyre has been connected with the Central road for a number of years and has amassed a good fortune. He will retire from active business.

### Still They Come.

A railroad center Atlanta is coming to the front.

Another railroad office will be opened here tomorrow.

It will be the office of Mr. Cliff A. Cole, general southern agent of the Norfolk and Western road. It will be run in connection with his office in Chattanooga.

He has appointed his assistant Mr. Marion Ansley, of Decatur, who at present connects with Ansley Brothers' real estate office.

### The Central at Chattanooga.

The Chattanooga papers have made a great sensation out of the consolidation of the yards and freight offices of the Queen and Crescent and Central at that place. The importance of the matter seems to be greatly exaggerated.

As a matter of fact the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, operated by the Central, has used the same facilities as the Queen and Crescent and Central, ever since it was built. They have jointly used the same freight depot and the same yards. All that is meant by the change is to place one freight agent and one yardmaster in charge of the business of both roads.

This has thrown about twenty good railroad men out of employment.

### Their Christmas Dinner.

Information reached the city yesterday that the Georgia, Carolina and Northern has finished laying crossings within four miles of Atlanta. Tracklaying is being pushed with all possible speed and it now looks as if the Georgia, Carolina and Northern will eat a Christmas dinner in Atlanta.

### In Railroad Circles.

G. W. Wilson, freight agent of the Georgia Southern and Florida road, the "boycotted line," was in Atlanta yesterday.

A well-known railroad man said yesterday that he would enter the terms upon which the Georgia Southern and Florida road enter the door had

been agreed upon, that the matter would be still unsettled. There would be, according to his version of the matter, complications arising out of arranging the ticket offices in the depot, which would be just as hard to settle as the depot matter itself.

B. W. Wren, Jr., private secretary to Colonel B. W. Wren, general passenger agent of the East Tennessee, was in Atlanta yesterday.

The private car of President S. H. Hawkins was sidetracked in Atlanta yesterday. With President Hawkins were Superintendent J. W. Mathews and General Freight and Passenger Agent E. S. Goodwin.

Mr. Albert Wren, traveling passenger agent of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West road, with headquarters at Cincinnati, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. C. N. Knight has gone to Attala, Ala., on a business trip.

Mr. J. T. Calhoun and W. H. Howard, of the East and West road, were in Atlanta yesterday.

President Charles H. Phinizy, of the Atlanta and West Point and Georgia roads, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. J. A. McCarrick, soliciting agent of the Macon and Northern, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. C. W. Chears, formerly division freight agent of the Central and Columbus, has been appointed commercial agent of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, with office at Atlanta.

Mr. Chears is a well-known railroad man.

### PREPARING A REPLY.

The Address of the 94 Legislators Who Opposed the Home to Be Answered.

At the last regular meeting of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton county, a resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to make a formal answer to the address issued by the ninety-four legislators who voted to reject the soldiers' home.

The committee has been appointed and is now busy preparing the answer, which will be ready for publication in a few days. The committee is composed of the following members of the association: W. L. Calhoun, chairman; W. S. Walker, J. William Jones, Robert L. Rodgers, A. W. Force, W. H. Holsey, John L. Ketner, R. F. Maddox, T. B. Neal, Paul Romare and J. F. Edwards, secretary.

Hoover's Saraparilla is in favor with all classes because it combines economy and strength. 100 Does One Dollar.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething; 25 cents

The largest and prettiest stock of ladies' gold watches in the south at Maier & Berkely's, 93 sep 27-1w

### Merchant Tailoring.

Atlanta is fast becoming headquarters for merchant tailors of the south. People used to, and they do now, to a certain extent, send to New York for their tailor-made clothes. But things have changed wonderfully in the last five years, and Atlanta merchant tailors have done a fine job.

The fact is, the people have found out that they can buy good goods at a much less price here in Atlanta, as they can by going to New York. Furthermore, the charges are much less. Atlanta, as has already been stated, can boast of a great many merchant tailoring firms, notably among them Mr. Harry B. Elston, located at No. 3 East Alabama street. He is what you call "live and let live." While the product of his factory is as good as that of any other, he charges a small price, and you know that is to be considered these hard times.

He has now an elegant line of suiting, overcoats, vests and everything in the mercantile line, and is doing a large amount of business. He is placing your order for your fall and winter suit, remember him.

Mr. Elston is a well-known tailor.

He will treat you properly.

sun wed fri

**BALLARD HOUSE.**

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just across the street from the governor's mansion. It has single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest Janes 23-24

Onyx, marble, bronze and wooden clocks, for wedding presents, at Maier & Berkely's, 93 Whitehall street.

sep 27-1w

**Mme. Demorest's Portfolio of Fashions**

and what to wear for the fall and winter of 1891. Price 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta street, opera house.

Fine watch repairing a specialty. All work guaranteed. Maier & Berkely's, 93 Whitehall street.

sep 27-1w

### It Makes Hot Fires.

The thousands of people who have used Glen Mall's fireplaces know that it is the best. P. J. Plane, Manager, 8 East Alabama street, yards, 20 Magnolia street.

sep 26-10

**Wedding and Birthday Presents.**

For a fine album, toilet case, plush goods, wedding or birthday presents go to 37 Whitehall street.

sep 26-10

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Ar Columbus 8:30 am 10:45 pm 5:56 pm

Lv Atlanta 10:20 am 11:30 pm 6:56 pm

Ar Griffin 10:25 am 11:30 pm 6:56 pm

Ar Macon 10:25 am 11:30 pm 6:56 pm

Ar Columbus 10:25 am 11:30 pm 6:56 pm

Ar Jacksonville 5:40 pm 6:45 pm 7:45 am

Ar Thomasville 5:40 pm 6:45 pm 7:45 am

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Ar Macon 8:30 am 10:45 pm 5:56 pm

Ar Columbus 8:30 am 10:45 pm 5:56 pm

Ar Jacksonville 8:30 am 10:45 pm 5:56 pm

Ar Thomas